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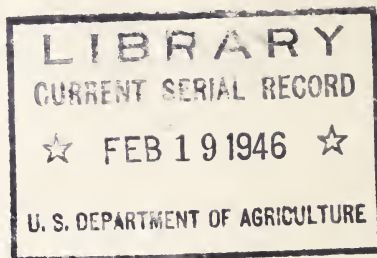
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A **Report**
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE AGRICULTURAL
ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

Director of the
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH

1945



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING
ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY, DIRECTOR OF THE FIELD SERVICE BRANCH, 1945

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1945.

HON. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Transmitted herewith is the annual report of the Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945. The report is submitted by the Director of the Field Service Branch, into which the Agricultural Adjustment Agency was incorporated in August.

J. B. HUTSON, *Administrator.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION,
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH,
Washington, D. C., October 16, 1945.

DEAR MR. HUTSON: The attached annual report of the Field Service Branch is essentially a report of the activities of the former Agricultural Adjustment Agency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945. The Agricultural Adjustment Agency was incorporated into the Field Service Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1118, August 18, 1945. In order to make this report complete to date, we have included mention of the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency which have continued under the Field Service Branch.

The line of authority in carrying out programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act extends to and from farmers, through the Field Service Branch in Washington, through State committees, through county committees, and through community committees. Administration by these farmer committeemen is provided in the AAA legislation.

Within the area of their responsibilities, each administrative unit adapts AAA farm programs to local needs; administers these programs, keeps farmers and others informed of program objectives, provisions, and progress. Each, within its province, conducts meetings, elections, hearings, investigations, referendums.

County and State committees are also responsible for the operation of the field offices, including the employment of personnel and the budgeting of administrative expense funds. Each issues instructions to those working under its supervision, determines results of AAA programs, submits reports on program activities and results.

This delegation of authority and responsibility insures that the AAA program will continue to be a *farmers'* program, reflecting and adapted to their needs.

Local farmer committeemen have served as administrators of Federal programs set up by Congress to assist farmers. Their practical experience and knowledge, backed by a personal interest, have been a solid foundation for developing a farm program that would work.

Farmers are starting their fourteenth year of operation with AAA programs.

No matter how difficult the job local committeemen have been asked to do, their response has been immediate and generous. I cannot stress too much my satisfaction in having this able farmer organization available as agriculture enters the postwar period.

We have problems for that period. Farm production is not something that can be turned on or off overnight. Wartime demands called for greatly expanded production. We may soon be faced with the challenge of "surplus" crops. Should the Nation not be fully employed, this day would be hastened, and the seriousness of the problem increased.

Our plans to meet these problems should include increasing our domestic consumption. They should include preparing a program for larger exports to war-ravaged countries. They should include the return of farming to a balanced rotation system, the protection of our land against erosion, and the restoration of plant food to depleted soil.

Conservation farming in itself will mean large production of meat, dairy products, and eggs, and smaller production of those cultivated crops which in the past have sometimes been produced too abundantly.

Furthermore, we need to work for fair prices and a stabilized farm income, so that the 1940's may see real farm security, and not a repetition of the despair which gripped farmers in the early thirties. With the tools provided by AAA legislation, farmers have a program to help them meet future difficulties.

N. E. DODD, *Director.*

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1945 Programs

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION

The end of the war and of the necessity for all-out production sounds a note of caution for farmers to take inventory of their most important capital asset—their land. Unless we conserve the productivity of our farms we will jeopardize our future strength and prosperity.

Huge wartime requirements for farm products cut sharply into our precious reserve of soil fertility. In spite of gains in conservation farming both before and during the war, the end of the fighting reveals a net loss in the fertility of our land. Millions of acres were overcropped and overgrazed to get the farm production which hastened victory.

These extra demands upon the land are illustrated by the tremendous expansion of soybean plantings in the Midwest, of peanut acreages in the South, and of cattle numbers in the West.

Technical improvements in farming and unusually favorable weather during the war have covered up the actual effects of these severe drains on our soil. New and improved varieties of seed, together with increased use of lime and fertilizer, practices to conserve moisture, and other beneficial measures during the previous decade, helped to bring about big increases in crop yields.

Average yields of principal crops during the war years, 1941–44, were one-fourth greater than average yields for the predrought period, 1923–32. Since 1941, corn, one of our basic crops, has yielded better than 33 bushels per acre on the average, compared with a 1930–39 average yield of about 23 bushels.

But the increased yields themselves, while important to meet emergency demands, have taken a heavy toll of plant-food elements from the land. This is serious, for the minerals contained in crop and livestock products come from nutrients in the soil. Mineral-poor diets cause poor bone-and-tissue development and prevent both animals and people from obtaining full physical and mental vigor.

Our full development, therefore, depends largely upon the food we eat, the quality of which is determined by the kind of soil which grows it.

ACP progress.—Farmers have carried out a record volume of soil-building and water-conserving practices during the last 4 years. Reflecting this, payments to farmers and ranchers for practices under the 1944 agricultural conservation program were the highest on record, \$293,867,000. These payments were 37 percent greater than the 1943 payments, and five times as much as under the first conservation program in 1936.

At the same time, we have followed generally a policy over the years of reducing the rates of assistance for practices. This stretches the available money over more acres and assures maximum performance from these funds. Preliminary estimates are that the volume of practices performed in 1945 will be larger than in 1944 although the funds available will be about the same.

The 1944 AAA program helped farmers carry out needed conservation practices on nearly 3.5 million farms. Improved farming methods are thus being encouraged on farms which embrace nearly 75 percent of the Nation's cropland. The number of farmers and the

area of cropland covered by the program decreased slightly between 1943 and 1944 because the funds appropriated by Congress for the 1944 AAA program were used almost entirely for conservation practices. Under previous programs, some farmers cooperated only in the economic phases of the program.

AAA assistance.—The reduction in the rate of monetary assistance given farmers for performing practices and the increase in the amount contributed by farmers mean that every dollar appropriated by Congress gets more soil and water conservation and erosion protection. For some practices, the rates of assistance are now less than 50 percent of the estimated cost to the farmer, not counting the labor supplied by the farm family.

Furthermore, our policy of giving more administrative responsibility to local farmer committees is also making AAA dollars go farther. The increasing use of a plan for allocating funds to counties as well as to States gives county and community committeemen greater responsibilities for choosing practices to be emphasized in local areas.

Until recently, the acreages and types of land on a farm were used to figure the maximum annual assistance available for the farm. While this plan was effective in getting the program started on a wide scale, we are now trying to give more weight to differences in the conservation needs of individual farms. This approach also makes it possible for conservation needs on small farms to be met.

Here are the steps in applying the AAA program to individual farms:

1. At the start of the year, the State committee allocates a conservation budget to each county;
2. County and community committeemen study a list of State-approved practices and choose those which are most needed in the county and which are not routine for farmers;
3. The community committeeman sits down with a farmer and together they plan a year's program of AAA assistance for the farm;
4. The county committee considers each farm plan on the basis of conservation needs of the individual farm and of other farms, and the total amount of assistance available under the county budget.

A measure of progress.—How much progress are we making in conserving and improving our soil productivity? A good measure is a comparison of AAA practices performed in the beginning of the program and in 1944, the most recent year for which data are available.

Every State shows remarkable advances in the volume of practices carried out under the program.

* * * Spreading of limestone in Vermont has increased about 10 times since 1936.

* * * The building of terraces to prevent erosion on cropland in South Carolina was four times greater in 1944 than in 1936.

* * * In 1944, application of 20-percent superphosphate or its equivalent to hay and pasture land and certain crops in Kentucky was more than eight times greater than in 1936.

* * * Contour cultivation of intertilled crops in Iowa jumped from 2,416 acres in 1938 to about 750,000 acres in 1944.

* * * Protection of wheatland by improved summer fallowing in Kansas increased from 226,198 acres in 1936 to 2,352,397 acres in 1944.

When practices in all the States are added up, the sum reveals astonishing national progress toward protecting our land. The following table compares the physical volume of some important practices, 1936 program and 1944 program.

Practices:	Year	
	1936	1944
Application of materials to replace soil minerals and prevent erosion:		
Ground limestone (or equivalent).....tons--	3, 620, 000	23, 828, 309
20-percent superphosphate (or equivalent).....tons--	121, 000	1, 949, 256
Green-manure and cover crops to add organic matter and prevent erosion.....acres--	5, 773, 366	22, 880, 479
Erosion control and pasture improvement:		
Terracing.....acres--	728, 591	1, 719, 824
Protecting summer fallow.....acres--	3, 584, 913	12, 323, 909
Contour farming intertilled crops and contour seeding small-grain crops.....acres--		17, 987, 177
Strip cropping and strip fallowing.....acres--		6, 248, 194
Earthen dams and reservoirs.....cubic yards--	5, 230, 151	127, 264, 108

Need outstrips progress.—While farmers have accomplished much with the help of this program, we have only started on the job. Furthermore, our objective must lie beyond the simple restoration or maintenance of what we consider normal productivity. We must build the productive capacity of our land to new peaks. Conservation farming is sound and necessary. It benefits consumers by giving them more nutritious food, and producers by making the soil more fertile.

To get a measure of the actual conservation needs of our farms and ranches, AAA committees, in cooperation with State technical committees and soil specialists at land-grant colleges and State experiment stations, recently made a State-by-State survey. The volume of practices which should be performed in each State as a minimum program of sound soil conservation was estimated. For selected practices, here is a comparison of national estimates with the practices carried out under the 1944 AAA program:

Practice:	Conservation	
	Total annual need	Carried out in 1944
Ground limestone.....tons--	59, 492, 000	23, 828, 309
Application of phosphate to conserving crops (basis 20-percent P_2O_5).....tons--	13, 203, 000	1, 949, 256
Field strip cropping.....acres--	27, 551, 000	6, 248, 194
Seeding or reseeding permanent pastures.....acres--	83, 549, 000	4, 133, 240
Legume and nonlegume green manure and cover crops.....acres--	98, 968, 000	22, 880, 479
Contouring intertilled and drilled crops.....acres--	90, 761, 000	17, 987, 177
Protecting summerfallow.....acres--	22, 451, 000	12, 323, 909
Deferred grazing noncrop pasture and range and grazing management.....acres--	394, 049, 000	86, 081, 830

Some practices once carried out have to be maintained but not repeated. Comparisons on three important practices of this type follow:

Practice:	Conservation	
	Remaining need	Carried out in 1944
Terracing.....acres--	79, 605, 000	1, 719, 824
Establishing sod waterways on cropland.....acres--	4, 921, 000	13, 000
Dams and ponds for livestock water.....cubic yards--	1, 457, 537, 000	127, 264, 108

Government aid.—Why should the Government assist farmers in soil conservation?

The entire history of land use in the United States demonstrates that most farmers must be encouraged by public and private agencies to take proper care of their land. Without Government assistance, only farmers with ample resources can apply limestone, conserve

water on their farms, and carry out other conservation measures. The big majority lack either the skill or the resources to take the steps necessary to safeguard the welfare of themselves and of the whole people. A program of financial assistance makes educational work more effective by helping farmers bear the cost of carrying out the best conservation measures.

Often the short-time interest of the man who works a farm conflicts with the long-time interest of the public. More than one-half of our farm operators are tenants. Many of them work land knowing that next year they may be gone from that farm. Many farmers, both tenants and owners, cannot afford the entire expense of carrying out better farming practices. Still others do not understand the benefits. Under these circumstances, farmers till their land for 1 year alone. They are not concerned greatly about how their methods may affect future production.

But the fate of the land's productivity is really the concern of all of us. It concerns us in the price of food and clothing we buy, in the quality of the food we eat, in the productivity of the land we pass on to our children.

Administered by farmer committeemen, the agricultural conservation program reaches every agricultural county, so the assistance is easily available to every farmer. The educational work of the Agricultural Extension Service and the technical service of the Soil Conservation Service have been important in showing farmers the benefits of good land management. The AAA practice payments provide the incentive so that the educational work is put into actual practice on farms.

Because three-fourths of our farmers are actively cooperating in the program, it serves the Nation well in peace and in war. A large part of the record wartime production of food can be traced to the fertility which early AAA programs stored in the land as well as to the record volume of practices performed during the war.

EAST CENTRAL REGION

(Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee)

Farm lands of the East Central Region have been in production since colonial days. This long period of constant cropping has depleted the soil and caused serious erosion. Most farmers must apply limestone and fertilizer and carry out other soil-building practices to operate at a profit.

The drain on soil fertility speeded up during the war because of the need for larger acreages of cultivated crops. Principal crops grown in the region are corn, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, vegetables including potatoes and sweetpotatoes, hay, and small grains. All of these except hay and small grains hasten erosion, especially if farmers fail to follow good soil practices.

AAA meets need.—Because most of the farms in these States are small, many farmers cannot afford to carry out needed practices without assistance. Since AAA assistance was first offered in 1936, however, there has been a growing conviction among East Central Region farmers that good soil management pays off in bigger yields and soil saving.

Under the 1945 AAA program, East Central farmers carried out practices costing an estimated 60 million dollars, compared with about 37 million dollars in 1944 and 42 million in 1943. From one-fifth to one-half of these amounts came out of farmers' pockets, since AAA assistance does not cover the full cost of the practices.

Farm plans.—Allowance limitations were set up for each farm in 1944 because available funds were small compared with conservation needs. In addition, AAA help above the farm allowance could be earned for certain urgently needed practices.

Besides helping to develop a list of approved practices, AAA community committeemen encouraged more than 623,000 farm operators in setting up conservation plans for their farms.

County AAA committeemen have improved the quality of practices by (1) requiring prior approval for certain practices, and (2) verifying the proper maintenance of permanent practices like terraces.

AAA practices.—Practices most encouraged in the East Central Region are winter cover crops, establishing permanent pastures, contour tillage of row crops, constructing terraces, and applying lime, phosphate, and potash to legumes and grasses. Although considerable conservation has been achieved under the AAA program, much remains to be done.

Since 1936, when AAA assistance was first offered, farmers have increased the use of limestone fivefold, and of phosphate ninefold. In 1944 they spread 4,553,000 tons of ground limestone on cropland and pastures, and 349,000 tons of 20-percent superphosphate on legumes and grasses. It is estimated that 8,624,400 tons of limestone, nearly 2 million tons of superphosphate, and 347,000 tons of 50-percent-equivalent potash need to be applied in the region annually.

Farmers in the region used 4,833,000 acres for green-manure and winter cover crops in 1944. These cover crops were planted principally on land devoted to row crops during the summer. The annual need is for the seeding each fall of over 11,822,000 acres to winter cover crops for green manure.

Other practices in 1944, with comparisons, were: Terracing, 70,000 acres in 1944, compared with an estimated need of 8.7 million acres; strip cropping, 5,000 acres in 1944, about twice 1939 figures, compared with a need for the practice on 5.3 million acres; seeding and reseeding permanent pasture, 875,000 acres in 1944, compared with a need for the practice on more than 9 million acres.

NORTHEAST REGION

(Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island)

For many generations farmers in the Northeast Region have been obliged to take more out of the soil than they have put back, chiefly because of low commodity prices. As a result, most soil in this region is deficient in calcium, phosphorus, and potash. Despite currently good prices of farm products, the average farmer does not have enough money after paying operating costs to return these minerals to his soil in adequate amounts.

Outstanding gains have been made under the AAA program in rebuilding depleted soils, as evidenced by the enormous increase in the use of lime, phosphate, and potash during the past 10 years. But much still needs to be done.

AAA assistance to farmers for lime, superphosphate, and potash under the 1945 program is estimated at 16.4 million dollars. If enough of these materials were made available under the program to meet the total soil need, assistance required would amount to 45 million dollars annually.

Other practices.—Other practices which are important to many areas in the Northeast Region include strip cropping, reforestation, drainage, mulching orchards, cover crops, diversion terraces, sod waterways, woodland improvement, seeding or reseeding permanent pasture.

AAA's part.—Northeast farmers are anxious to carry out practices to restore their soil to high productivity.

The loss of fertility through the generations is too great for them to overcome with a normal farm income. One answer to their conservation needs is the AAA soil program.

Need for fertilizers.—About 15 percent of all milk produced in the United States comes from the Northeast.

Progressive farmers and soil technicians have estimated that dairy farmers of the Northeast need to spend \$20 per cow each year for lime, superphosphate, and potash to put back into the soil as much as is taken out by the cow in the form of pasture and roughage. Under the 1944 program, payments for mineral applications averaged only \$5 per cow.

State AAA committees, assisted by technical advisory committees, have estimated that farmers of the Northeast Region need to spread more than 5 million tons of limestone annually. A little more than 2¼ million tons was spread in 1944 with AAA assistance, compared with about one-half million tons in 1936.

The annual need for 20-percent superphosphate on soils of the Northeast is estimated at 1,173,000 tons. However, farmers applied only about 279,000 tons under the 1944 program, compared with 71,000 tons in 1936.

The equivalent of 202,000 tons of 50-percent muriate of potash should be applied in the Northeast Region annually. Assistance for potash applications was not offered under the 1944 program, but was available again in 1945. About 17,000 tons were applied under the 1943 program, compared with 1,000 tons in 1936.

SOUTHERN REGION

(Oklahoma, Texas, South Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida)

Soil building and land and water conservation in the Southern Region, through the increased use of AAA conservation assistance, have been of great value to the war effort. Better soil practices encouraged by the AAA program, with other farming advancements, have led to higher yields per acre, so that farmers are producing more food, feed, and fiber on less land.

Most of the soil in these nine States is deficient in such essentials as organic matter, calcium, and phosphate. Thus practices to offset such deficiencies are particularly important.

AAA assistance.—Great strides toward good soil management have been made since AAA assistance was first offered in 1936. With the assistance of AAA, farmers have helped make their soil more fertile

through applications of limestone and phosphate, together with the planting of green-manure and winter cover crops. In addition, they conserved water by building dams, reservoirs, and terraces, and through other good land-management practices.

Materials and services furnished farmers under the AAA program in lieu of cash assistance have been responsible to a great extent for the progress in conservation. Also farmers have obtained, under the AAA, principally through local sources, better and more adequate services—such as terracing and the construction of farm ponds for watering livestock—and supplies such as fertilizer and seeds. This form of assistance in the Southern Region amounted to 32 million dollars, or about 35 percent of the total assistance to the region under the 1944 AAA program.

Stimulated by the program, farmers are harvesting seeds needed in carrying out conservation practices which ordinarily are not available in adequate quantities.

Notwithstanding the gains which have been made, the bulk of the soil-building and soil-conservation job is yet to be done.

Progress and need.—Farmers in the Southern Region applied 457,000 tons of superphosphate in 1944, more than 30 times as much as in 1936, but only about one-tenth of the annual needs estimated by State and county AAA committees and technical workers.

In the construction of dams and reservoirs, over 80 million cubic yards of earth were moved in 1944, or about seven times as much as in 1937 (the first year the practice was used in this region under the AAA program). The acreage of green-manure and cover crops was over 10 million acres in 1944, about three times greater than in 1936, but still 35 million acres below the yearly need.

The need for terracing is 30 times greater than the 1½ million acres terraced in 1944. The seeding of permanent pasture in 1944 was about 5 times more than the 1936 seeded acreage, but still about 40 million acres below the yearly need.

Meeting these conservation needs would create much new business and many employment opportunities. For example, about 6,500 people would be required to produce, deliver, and spread the amount of agricultural limestone needed. About 18,000 people would also be required in related work to provide machinery, trucks, rail transportation, and other services and materials.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

(Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri)

The 10 States in the North Central Region supply more than one-half of all the food offered for sale from United States farms. Therefore, how well we eat depends largely on the care given the land in this food-basket area.

Limestone.—Since the early days of the agricultural conservation program, North Central Region farmers have recognized the need for restoring food-producing elements to soils depleted by years of intensive cropping and erosion. The program has emphasized the spreading of limestone as the initial step to correct a calcium deficiency in the soil. This deficiency retards the growth of Nature's own protective land covers—legumes and grasses.

Since 1936 the tonnage of limestone spread on farms participating in the AAA program in this region has jumped from about 2 million tons to about 14 million tons. The increase would have been even greater if the war had not limited the manufacture and distribution of the material.

The actual limestone needs of the soil in this region, based on an 8-year liming program, have been estimated at 33 million tons annually, or more than twice the tonnage spread under the 1944 program.

Fertilizer.—After farmers saw that better pasture and higher crop yields resulted from the use of limestone, emphasis was also placed on other conservation practices. The application of fertilizer was pushed to stimulate more vigorous growth and better quality in legumes and grasses. This proved so successful that, like those for limestone, the demands for fertilizers under the program are running ahead of supplies. Application of superphosphate by cooperators increased from about 4,000 tons of 20-percent superphosphate in 1936 to 704,000 tons under the 1944 program.

The more widespread use of lime and fertilizer has resulted in greatly increased production and better quality hay and grasses for the livestock of this major meat and dairy area. The bigger tonnage of legumes not only helped meet feed requirements but permitted more legumes to be plowed under.

Contouring.—AAA encouragement of contour farming in the Corn Belt States has lessened the erosion hazards which have been accelerated by the tremendous wartime expansion in corn and soybeans. Planting and cultivation of row crops on the contour checks erosion and holds the fertility. In the North Central Region the acreage of crops planted on the contour under the program practically doubled in 1 year, increasing from 2,268,000 acres in 1943 to 4,462,000 acres in 1944.

Dam building.—The long-time water- and soil-conservation aims of the program also are being realized by the construction of dams on farms and ranches and by tree planting for forest purposes, gully control, and windbreaks. Since 1937, farmers have moved more than 100 million cubic yards of dirt under the program to build dams for livestock watering and erosion control. In 1944 alone, 31,859 dams were constructed on farms and ranches in this region.

Results have been far-reaching. First, many additional thousands of acres of good grazing land have been made available for meat production. Second, the dams, together with other water-control practices in the program, provide a cheap and extremely effective means of flood control in the watersheds of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Water-conservation practices encouraged by the program attack the source of the Nation's flood-control troubles by preventing excessive runoff of rains.

WESTERN REGION

(Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming)

The 13 States of the Western Region comprise more than two-fifths of the area of the United States. Soil, climate, and farming enterprises vary greatly. The lengthy list of AAA conservation practices carried out in the Western Region reflects the variety of its agriculture and conservation needs.

Approval of maximum farm allowances that may be earned is based on conservation needs and the practices on which the farmer requests assistance under the program. Thus available funds are concentrated directly upon the most important conservation problems. Practical suggestions and justified demands of farmers regarding practices enable the program to expand to meet needs and to shift its emphasis as practices become generally used by farmers.

Program flexible.—The development and use of practices providing conservation assistance for irrigated farming illustrates the flexible nature of the program. As recently as 1943 only 1.5 percent of the regional funds were used on irrigation practices. By adding new practices and adapting others to the need, 8 percent of the region's 1944 program funds went to assist farmers in carrying out irrigation practices.

AAA progress.—The expansion of the lime program in Kansas illustrates the program's influence in getting farmers to adopt better farming methods. In 1940, Kansas farmers spread only 31,000 tons of lime under the program, although the need on much of the State's soil had been recognized for years. In 1944, Kansas farmers spread 528,000 tons of lime, with the assistance of the agricultural conservation program.

Much of the money available to assist Western Region farmers in maintaining and building their soil is used to prevent heavy losses in soil fertility through erosion. For example, 21 percent of the regional funds in 1944 were for protecting summer fallow and for strip cropping. Such practices helped to turn the Dust Bowl of the thirties into one of the leading areas in increasing food production to meet wartime demands in the forties.

Infestation of noxious weeds is rapidly becoming the worst menace to agriculture in the region, especially in the irrigated districts. The control of weeds requires wide cooperation to be effective. State and county AAA committeemen are working to establish coordinated weed control. In Idaho, for example, AAA has worked cooperatively with State, Federal, and local authorities in establishing a program of coordinated weed control, with all interested parties assisting and contributing to the expense.

The extensive area in the region, the agricultural value of which is limited to livestock grazing, has benefited from the development of practices which result in better utilization and protection of range resources. Emphasis is on better range management through proper stocking, natural reseedling, and the development of water resources. These practices make possible maximum utilization of the range and eliminate the overgrazing which is inevitable with limited stock-water available.

As a result of wartime demands on the soil, Western Region farmers and ranchers have an increased appreciation of the importance of maintaining and building our soil and water resources.

They carried out a record volume of AAA practices in 1944 in spite of difficult production obstacles. Payments in the region totaled \$55,272,000, compared with \$37,715,000 in 1943.

INSULAR AREAS

(Puerto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii)

The need for conservation is great in all areas of the Insular Region. This is especially true in Puerto Rico, where the land resources are

small in relation to a rapidly expanding population. Many farmers intensively cultivate shallow rocky soils with slopes up to 45°.

Practices best adapted to the particular conservation problems of each area are included in the program. During the war, when shipping was limited, farmers were aided in maintaining vitally needed local food production. While 62,000 farms in the Insular Region were included in the 1944 program, a shortage of labor, materials, and equipment prevented farmers from carrying out many needed practices.

General practices included the planting of protective crops, including green-manure crops; application of phosphatic fertilizers; and contour planting. Seeding pasture and range land was an important practice in Hawaii; ditching was practiced on the slopes of Puerto Rico to retard erosion.

During the war, AAA assisted in the distribution of critically needed supplies and equipment, and of fertilizer supplies in Puerto Rico.

Payments of about 22 million dollars are made annually through the AAA offices to sugar producers in Hawaii and Puerto Rico to assist in reaching maximum production of this essential crop.

NAVAL STORES PROGRAM

The naval stores conservation program, administered by AAA with the cooperation of the United States Forest Service, was in effect for the tenth year in 1945. Approximately 2,500 turpentine farmers in the Southern States, representing 85 percent of the total turpentine production, participated. The South normally produces about 75 percent of the world's naval stores.

This program seeks to encourage the conservation of timber resources and to stimulate the production of rosin. Major program requirements are that: (1) No pine trees under 9 inches in diameter may be worked, and (2) fire-protection and timber-cutting regulations must be met. For complying with these and other approved turpentine practices, farmers were paid 1¼ cents per working face. The 1945 program was planned within funds of about \$900,000.

During the year turpentine stocks were sufficient to meet demands, including special wartime uses.

Stocks of rosin fell so low that it was necessary for the War Production Board to limit its consumption, to protect rosin supplies for war needs. Later in the year these limitations were modified.

SEED PROGRAM

Legume and grass seeds harvested under the agricultural conservation program have furnished hay and pasture for the wartime expansion of dairy and livestock herds. In addition, these seeds provided protective cover crops to millions of acres in this country and in war-torn areas of Europe.

Payments of \$3.50 per acre are offered for the harvesting of selected legume and grass seeds. The farmers' response to the call for more seed was greater than expected, and record acreages of legume and grass seeds were harvested.

In 1944, assistance to farmers for this practice amounted to about 26 million dollars. Over 6 million acres of these seeds were harvested under the 1944 program, more than twice the acreage harvested under the 1943 program.

The need for red clover, alfalfa, and alsike clover seeds has been and still is great. To obtain more of these varieties special poundage payments of 3½ cents for red clover seed and 2½ cents for alfalfa and alsike were offered. Congress appropriated 12.5 million dollars to expand the program for needed seeds.

Largely as a result of the seed program, harvested acreage of the three seeds needed most—red clover, alfalfa, and alsike—was boosted to 3.5 million acres in 1944, compared with 2.2 million in 1943. Production of the three seeds rose to more than 160 million pounds, compared with 126 million in 1943.

FLAXSEED PROGRAM

The Nation faced a critical shortage of fats and oils when imports were cut off by the war.

To get more linseed oil—urgently needed for paints and varnishes and many other products—Congress authorized 30 million dollars for incentive payments to producers of flaxseed in 1945. These payments became part of the 1945 agricultural conservation program. In addition, flax was made eligible for Federal crop insurance, to protect farmers against its many production risks.

Farmers were asked to grow 5 million acres of flaxseed in 1945. Incentive payments of \$5 per acre were made for planting flaxseed up to the individual farm goal. The goals were flexible enough to assure maximum production.

AAA committeemen helped set goals, determining the farmer's eligibility for payments and whether the crop had been planted on adapted soil and tended in a workmanlike manner.

The incentive payments were an important factor in increasing indicated flaxseed production in 1945 to more than 35 million bushels. This would be almost 12 million bushels more than in 1944. Without these payments, flaxseed production might have been even smaller than in 1944, since other crops of less risk and of comparatively higher income would have outbid flaxseed for the farmers' acreage.

SUGAR PROGRAM

Requirements of our armed forces and our Allies, together with the heavy civilian demands, called for increased production of sugar in 1945.

Opportunities for securing an increase appeared best in the beet-sugar area. Sugar beets mature in 5 to 6 months, whereas sugarcane requires a minimum of 12 months. An increase of 23 percent over the 1944 sugar-beet acreage was secured in 1945, although the relatively large goal for the entire sugar beet area was not attained.

Payment programs under the Sugar Act were administered by AAA committees in cooperation with the Sugar Branch of the Department. This involves the determination of (1) planted, abandoned, and harvested acreage; (2) production of beets or cane; and (3) eligibility for abandonment and deficiency payments. County committees also check compliance with the labor, wage, price, and soil-conservation requirements of the law.

Payments totaling about 46 million dollars were made on the 1944-45 sugar-beet and sugarcane crops to about 80,000 producers in continental United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

PRODUCTION GOALS

In the history of this war the chapter about food is chockful of drama.

Farmers' wartime production record enabled our pipe lines to all war fronts to be kept full of all the food and other farm products needed for the war. At the same time, we have aided our allies with sorely needed supplies and our civilians generally have been better fed than ever—though foods in plentiful supply were sometimes substituted for luxury items.

Primarily, these results were due to the magnificent, untiring efforts of farmers. In spite of war-created shortages of machinery and supplies, in spite of handicaps in the way of manpower, late planting seasons and other weather hazards, farmers never let down in their efforts.

But credit is also due the production aids given by Government—among the most important, the carefully developed goals which helped farmers balance national requirements with the production capacity of their own farms.

In this war, unlike the one before, United States farmers did not increase production by breaking out an additional 30 million acres of native sod. Increased production to meet special war needs was obtained largely from the existing cropland. Shifts—some of them drastic—were made among crops, guided by production goals. Production was intensified.

For some crops, improved farming methods with larger yields resulted in near- or above-normal production on smaller acreages. For example, wheat acreage in 1944 was 10 percent below the 1935-39 average, but production was 42 percent above. Cotton acreage was 29 percent below the 1935-39 average; cotton production, only 6 percent less. Potato acreage was 4 percent below the 5-year average; potato production, 7 percent above.

State meetings.—As in previous war years, State AAA committees, in cooperation with other Federal and State agricultural agencies, held meetings with farmers and farm-organization officials to consider tentative 1945 goals. Because of the fluid military situation, the meetings were held in November-December 1944, as late in the year as was considered advisable.

Local conditions, together with marketing, price supports, materials and facilities, and other production factors, influenced the determination of final national goals, which represented State totals. AAA farmer committeemen again personally explained the goals to each farmer, as well as what the farmer could do to help fulfill national needs.

1945 pattern.—Continued full farm production was called for by the 1945 goals. Crop goals totaling 363,635,000 acres were nearly 9 million acres larger than the 1944 planted acreage. In line with the changing demand situation, however, some shifts in the pattern of production were involved.

Goals were materially increased over those for 1944 for *flaxseed*, *sugar beets*, and *cover crop seeds*. Moderate increases over 1944 acreages were requested for *dry beans*, *potatoes*, and *tobacco*. Goals for *soybeans*, and *legume hay seeds* were maintained at their record 1944 levels.

To meet increased military and civilian demands, goals were raised to provide more *milk* and *eggs*, bigger packs of *vegetables for processing*, and larger slaughterings of *cattle* and farrowings of *pigs*.

The last two columns of table 3 (p. 25) show percentage changes planned and those obtained in 1945 production compared with that of 1944.

"New grower" legislation.—A possible drawback to production of war crops was removed early in 1945 when Congress passed legislation protecting cotton and wheat allotments of farmers who produced "war" crops. Further shifts to these crops were thus permitted in wheat and cotton areas.

Previously AAA legislation had set a limit to the acreage for use by "new growers"—farms on which no wheat or cotton was produced during the preceding 3 years.

The new legislation also protects producers of cotton, wheat, and peanuts in cases where a farm's normal history has been upset because the owner or operator served in the armed forces.

1945 output.—Forecasts indicate that production in 1945 may be equal to that of the exceptional years 1942 and 1944. Here is the picture for some major crops:

* * * All-time record production of *wheat*, *oats*, *soybeans*, *peanuts*, *rice*, *tobacco*, *peaches*, *pears*, *truck crops for market*, and *milk*. If present predictions come true, the *wheat* crop, indicated at a new record, will exceed a billion bushels for the third time in our history, and the *oats* crop will total 1.5 billion bushels, shattering a production record that has stood for 25 years by 139 million bushels. *Milk* production is indicated at 123 billion pounds, two-fifths more than the 1935-39 average.

* * * Near-record production of *hay*, *potatoes*, *flaxseed*, *sugarcane*, *meat*, and *eggs*.

* * * Big crops of *corn* (the third largest of record) and *grain sorghums* (exceeded in only 3 other years).

* * * Above-average crops of *barley* and *sweetpotatoes*.

MARKETING QUOTAS

Marketing quotas were in effect during 1945 on only one crop, namely, tobacco, and limited to the burley and flue-cured types. The quota for any individual farm is the actual production from the farm's allotted acreage.

Marketing quotas were made applicable to the 1944, 1945, and 1946 crops of burley and flue-cured tobacco without regard to the reserve supply, by joint resolutions of Congress approved July 7, 1943, and March 31, 1944. In referendums held July 21 and October 23, 1943, producers of flue-cured and of burley tobacco had voted 87.6 and 92.8 percent, respectively, in favor of marketing quotas on the 1944, 1945, and 1946 crops. Quotas cannot be used unless approved by at least two-thirds of the eligible growers voting in a referendum.

In line with the Department's established policy of bringing supplies and demand into balance, individual acreage allotments for both flue-cured and burley tobacco had been increased by 20 percent for the 1944 crop.

Individual acreage allotments generally were the same for 1945 as for 1944. However, two program provisions permitted some adjustments: (1) An amount not in excess of 5 percent of the national acreage allotment was made available for establishing allotments for

farms on which no tobacco had been grown in the past 5 years; and (2) an acreage not exceeding 2 percent of the total acreage allotted to all farms in 1940 was made available for adjusting inequitable allotments.

The 1944 crop of flue-cured tobacco amounted to 1,089,783,000 pounds, the second largest crop of record; the 1944 crop of burley amounted to 591,760,000 pounds, the largest crop of record. These amounts were sufficient to enable domestic manufacturers to maintain record output of tobacco products and, at the same time, to increase inventories and meet export demands.

In administering the 1945 marketing-quota program, duties of county and community AAA committees included establishing acreage allotments and normal yields for 461,037 farms, notifying producers of their allotments, determining the acreage planted on each farm, estimating the production on each farm where the acreage harvested was in excess of the planted acreage, issuing to farm operators marketing cards for use in identifying the tobacco marketed from the farm, and reviewing records of marketings from each farm.

Producers of flue-cured tobacco were asked to report planted acreages, and at least 5 percent of the reports were verified by field visits.

Congress provided special funds for making actual measurements of all acreages of burley tobacco grown in 1945. This work was done by community committeemen, with the help of other persons employed for this purpose by the county AAA committee.

CROP INSURANCE

Federal crop insurance was revived by Congress in December 1944 after a lapse of about a year. County and community AAA committeemen handled all county administration of the program with the exception of loss adjustments.

Congress authorized insurance beginning with the 1945 crops of cotton, wheat, and flax. The 1945 spring wheat crop was insured but not winter wheat, since the legislation was passed after the winter crop was seeded. Also provided were 3-year trial programs which could be conducted for other crops in not more than 20 representative counties for each crop. Experimental programs in 1945 were for corn and tobacco.

Three additional crops may be selected each year on a trial basis. Consideration is being given to adding programs for citrus fruits, potatoes, and peanuts in 1946.

The time for gathering actuarial data, setting rates and yields, and organizing a sales program for 1945 was short. In some of the cotton-producing counties, the deadline for cotton-insurance applications was in February. Flax and spring wheat closing dates were about 6 weeks later.

Despite this late start, 164,444 applications, covering 199,300 farms, were written on 1945 crops. This does not include the number in counties where applications did not cover the specified minimum to be eligible for crop insurance—50 farms or one-third of the farms in the county, whichever was smaller.

Here is the 1945 sales record for each crop:

Crop:	Insurance	
	Applications Number	Farms covered Number
Cotton.....	95, 756	113, 183
Spring wheat.....	14, 390	23, 394
Flax.....	31, 131	38, 072
Corn.....	10, 603	12, 363
Tobacco.....	12, 564	12, 288
Total.....	164, 444	199, 300

Total losses and indemnity payments on these farms are not known as this report is prepared. Corn insurance was available in 15 representative counties; tobacco insurance was offered in 13.

Duties of AAA committees were: (1) To sell the insurance, (2) to establish average yields and premium rates for individual farms, (3) to determine the seeded acreage to be insured, (4) to collect premiums, and (5) to report losses. Adjusters responsible directly to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation adjusted losses.

AAA committees set up sales organizations in each State and county, and appointed as sales agents community committeemen and other individuals, banks, elevators, feed and grain stores, and other firms dealing directly with farmers. Agents were paid a commission on sales. AAA county committeemen and county offices also sold insurance, for which AAA received the sales commission.

Agents were trained in sales methods at meetings held in advance of the campaigns. Newspapers and radio stations cooperated in publicizing the program.

Actuarial data determining the farm average yield were compiled from the files of county offices. Generally, farm premium rates were uniform for all farms within a county.

PRODUCTION PAYMENTS

Production payments, made with Commodity Credit Corporation funds and handled in the field by county AAA committees, made a substantial contribution to dairy and meat production. Payments were especially helpful in boosting dairy production to an all-time high. It is too early to appraise the effects of beef, sheep, and lamb payments, which did not begin until midsummer.

The payments were designed to increase production by helping producers to meet higher operating costs without raising the consumer price of their products.

DAIRY PAYMENTS

After setting a record of 119.2 billion pounds in 1942, milk production fell off in 1943 largely because of rising production costs. In October 1943 the War Food Administration authorized dairy production payments to eligible producers. Since then milk production has soared. For July 1945, production was 7 percent over that of a year earlier and 19 percent above average.

As of August 1, 1945, county AAA offices had written about 18 million payment drafts to some 2 million dairy farmers since the program started. The drafts covered sales of 106 billion pounds of milk and 1,225 million pounds of butterfat.

BEEF PAYMENTS

Beef production payments were authorized in May 1945. Payments did not begin until July because time was required to set up the program and get instructions and application forms to county AAA offices. As of September 1, payments had been made to producers on over a million head of beef cattle.

While cattle slaughter set a record during the first half of 1945, more beef was needed to offset a sharp drop in hog slaughter.

SHEEP AND LAMB PAYMENTS

Payments on sheep and lambs sold for slaughter after August 4 were begun in September. Record sheep and lamb slaughter during the war seriously reduced sheep and lamb numbers. Raising the lamb and mutton supply by feeding lambs to heavier weights is one of the aims of the program.

COMMODITY LOANS

The Nation's farmers in 1945 again went all-out to produce for victory with the assurance that a sudden end to the war would not mean financial ruin to them. Early in the war the Government put a "floor" under prices through its various price-support programs—commodity loans and purchases. On commodities for which the Government has formally requested an expanded production, legislation assures prices for 2 years after the January 1 following the declaration that war has ended. Support is also provided for basic (cotton, corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, and peanuts for nuts) and other vital war crops.

Producers received loans in 1945 (made available through the Commodity Credit Corporation) on barley, corn, cotton, dry beans and peas, flaxseed, grain sorghums, hay and pasture seeds, naval stores (turpentine and rosin), potatoes, sweetpotatoes, soybeans, wheat, rice, rye, and tobacco.

The price-support program, which helped farmers meet increased operating costs and gave them a fair return for their products, was a major factor in the record wartime food production.

In addition, the programs fostered an orderly movement of farm products—a great help to overtaxed transportation and marketing systems and a protection against crop waste.

In administering commodity loans in the field, county AAA committeemen approved applications on all loan commodities except cotton stored off the farm and peanuts and tobacco, prepared loan and liquidation papers, approved storage facilities, inspected and sampled storage commodities, and supervised the erection and sale of storage bins.

Commodities for which price supports are provided are divided into two main groups—basic and Steagall. As required by legislation, prices for basic commodities were supported at 90 percent of parity (except cotton, for which prices were supported at 95 percent for the 1944 crop and 92½ percent for the 1945 crop).

Steagall commodities (those for which increased production was formally requested by proclamation of the Secretary of Agriculture) were supported at not less than 90 percent of parity or a comparable price. Steagall commodities include hogs, eggs, chickens (except

broilers and those weighing over 3 pounds), turkeys, milk and butterfat, dry beans and dry peas of certain varieties, soybeans for oil, peanuts for oil, and flaxseed for oil, American Egyptian cotton, potatoes, and cured sweetpotatoes.

COMMODITY PURCHASES

Record quantities of cover-crop seed were made available to farmers through the purchase program handled in the field by county AAA committeemen. These seeds produced cover crops which (1) helped farmers produce record quantities of hay and pasture, (2) increased crop yields by adding fertility and organic matter to the soil, and (3) protected against erosion and leaching fields which had been overworked by successive plantings of war crops.

About 189 million pounds of cover-crop seed from the 1944 and 1943 crops were purchased by AAA committeemen, who handled the buying, certification, storage, and distribution of the seed. Most of the purchases were in Oregon, California, Idaho, and Washington. The program included Austrian Winter peas, hairy vetch, common vetch, ryegrass, and crimson clover. The seeds are being resold to local dealers for retail to farmers, mostly in the Southern States. Seeds valued at approximately 2.3 million dollars were handled in 1944.

Committeemen also assisted in the administration of other purchase programs and performed certain marketing services, serving as a liaison between the program administrators and farmers.

An outstanding example of marketing service was assistance to farmers in marketing surplus fresh vegetables which were not covered by Government price-support commitments. Committeemen helped move vegetables into consumption channels by prompt reporting of surpluses to Government marketing agencies and to trade groups which were in a position to find markets.

Under the processing vegetable program, committeemen certified canners who contracted to pay support prices to growers. This certification made the canners eligible for protection of their inventories against price declines by means of Government purchases at specified prices.

SPECIAL SERVICES

SURPLUS PROPERTY

As military needs diminished, greater quantities of materials manufactured for war were released for civilian use.

AAA—with local committees to reach every farm in the country—advised the Surplus Property Board and disposal agencies in directing surplus property suitable for farm use to areas where it was most needed. Committeemen assisted in arranging and supervising a number of rural auction sales of surplus Government property.

Under a special program in effect from June 1 to August 25, 1945, AAA committees allocated surplus trucks to farmers in areas where production was impaired. After AAA had determined that lack of transportation impaired or threatened to impair farm production in an area, the Department of Commerce—as disposal agency—released the specified number of trucks for sale in that area. Sales were made to regular dealers who agreed to resell only to farmers and farmers'

cooperatives certified by AAA committees. Certificates were issued by the county committee on the basis of need.

State and local committees worked with Army engineers to help farmers use or buy barracks and other buildings released by the armed forces. They furnished information to farmers on how and where to purchase the various types of surplus materials.

FARM MACHINERY

Rationing of farm machinery was lifted late in 1944, with corn pickers last to leave the list. But through most of 1945 the committees gathered information on the needs for machinery in their county. Assistance also was given farmers in replacing and repairing machinery and equipment lost and damaged in floods.

Crawler tractors were an important item in our war machine. Therefore, shortages of that type tractor for farm use started early in the war and stayed late. AAA committees assisted farmers in filing applications and made recommendations on applications for crawler tractors. Restrictions on the sale of these tractors ended in August 1945.

County AAA committees issued preference certificates to veterans needing new farm machinery and equipment for their farming operations.

OTHER WAR JOBS

AAA committeemen have been well qualified to handle wartime distribution of scarce items. A knowledge of the approximate amounts of materials which could be made available to the county and of the amounts needed by farmers in the county has enabled them to judge which farm needs should be filled first. AAA committees have assisted in the approval of applications and the issuance of preference certificates.

Farm engines, electric motors, hay-drying equipment, and light plants were scarce items for farm use throughout most of 1945. Lumber was used more rapidly than it was produced. AAA service in connection with applications for these items was continued until September 1945. Applications for lumber for farm construction were handled until October 1945.

Committees assisted in the distribution of available trucks, truck and tractor tires, gasoline and fuel oil, where they would contribute most to necessary farm transportation and food production. Committee assistance was terminated on July 1, 1945, when the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of Price Administration took over all functions of their programs.

Help also was given farmers to obtain copper wire, utility connections, ammunition, and fertilizers; to procure plant-bed cloth for tobacco and other crops in designated areas; to procure and distribute brick in critical areas for construction of flues and firebacks for curing tobacco; to distribute hames and gypsum; to locate and procure used internal-combustion engines; to inform farmers on priority assistance under War Production Board orders.

FEED DISTRIBUTION

AAA committeemen continued to supervise the distribution of protein meal and feed. Although protein set-asides were discontinued

in February 1945, shortages developed from time to time in critical areas throughout the Nation. Regular trade channels furnished help to relieve shortages on a voluntary basis when such situations were called to their attention by State and county committees.

Local committees worked with other agencies of Government in routing custom combines through the Great Plains wheat area to aid in harvesting.

FARMER SET-UP

AAA committees.—As provided by law, farmers themselves, through elected farmer committeemen, administer AAA programs.

In 1944-45 over 4 million agricultural producers participated in the AAA conservation program, automatically becoming members of county agricultural conservation associations. From their own number, these farmers elected 34,801 *community* committees of 3 members each.

At these elections, delegates to county conventions were also elected, who in turn elected 3,030 *county* committees of 3 members each.

Conducted according to the democratic process, with the will of the majority ruling, annual elections show average turn-overs of 20 percent for county and 28 percent for community committees.

State committees, of from three to five farmers who are residents of the State, are appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The State agricultural extension director is an *ex officio* member. Farmer fieldmen, appointed by the State committees, act as liaison representatives between State and county committees.

Washington Offices.—The 48 States are grouped into 5 *regional* divisions, administered by regional directors, who are under the supervision of the Director of the Field Service Branch (formerly the Agricultural Adjustment Agency). He, in turn, is responsible for the administration of AAA programs.

States comprising each region, and regional directors, are:

East Central Division.—Charles D. Lewis, Director. States: Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

Northeast Division.—A. W. Manchester, Director. States: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

North Central Division.—Leroy K. Smith, Director. States: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Southern Division.—C. D. Walker, Director. States: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.

Western Division.—G. F. Geissler, Director. States: North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, California, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.



Insular Division.—Roy J. Jordre, Director. Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Other administrative divisions of the Field Service Branch and their heads are: Budget, D. J. Scruggs; Personnel Management, John T. Whalen; Fiscal Management, J. H. Walsh; Service Operations, Paul R. Preston.

Administrative cost.—Farmer committeemen are paid on the basis of the time actually spent on duty, within the congressional limitation on funds.

In the 1944-45 fiscal year, *community* committeemen worked an average of 5.4 man-days a year, for which they were paid an average of \$5.50 a day. *County* committeemen worked an average of 85 days a year, at an average daily rate of \$5.75.

It is significant that, although the duties and responsibilities of AAA farmer committeemen have grown with the years, county association expense funds have decreased.

1939-40		1944-45	
Jobs	County administration costs	County administration costs	Jobs
	45.5 million dollars	27.8 million dollars	
Conservation materials, services. Crop-insurance sales. Cotton-mattress program. Price-adjustment and parity payments. Marketing quotas. Acreage allotments. Naval stores program. Sugar program. Commodity loans. Soil-building practices.			RACC loans. Livestock marketing. Protein and feed distribution. Potato-diversion program. Surplus-property disposal. OPA recommendations on off-highway gas, fuel. ODT recommendations on tires, farm trucks. WPB certifications on farm construction, controlled items. Machinery, other rationing. Flaxseed program. Legume seed program. Conservation materials, services. Crop insurance sales. Support purchase programs. Dairy production payments. Tobacco marketing quotas. Production goals. Naval stores program. Sugar program. Commodity loans. Soil-building practices.

County AAA committee jobs have increased—administrative expenses have decreased.

For instance, in the fiscal year 1939-40, county committees and offices administered 10 separate parts of AAA and related programs, at a cost of 45.5 million dollars. During the 1944-45 year, however, county committees administered 21 separate parts of the farm program, at a cost estimated at 27.8 million dollars.

Reorganization.—Under the Department reorganization of August 20, 1945, the Field Service Branch (including the Agricultural Adjustment Agency) was placed under the direct authority of the Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, who in turn reports to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Coming Year

Soil and water conservation, production, and prices will be major parts of the 1946 farm program.

Although agricultural production expanded more than a third during the war, the position of farmers is different from what it was at the close of World War I. In the period between the two wars, they have progressed through a wide range of experience. They have coped with crop surpluses, low prices for farm products, ruined land, drought, and war-created food demands.

To meet these various problems, a farm program has developed which can help farmers meet future difficulties. An experienced farmer organization is ready to use that program in mobilizing farmers for peace, as they did for war.

Goals-adjustments.—During the war, more farmers than ever produced according to goals based on national requirements. Because of this, we were able to supply the needed products in amounts balanced with total requirements. The coming year will be the first in peace when goals have been set for all major crops and livestock. Goals will continue to guide farm production efforts.

Our total 1946 goal acreage is not likely to be very different from 1945's because the demands for food in this country and for relief abroad are very great. Full production, however, does not mean the same production for each crop.

Our production must be guided by consumer demand and foreign markets. Wages and the number of people employed have been higher than are likely in peace years. War brought better diets to the general population, however, and if we can maintain and improve these gains, potential "surplus production" problems may be solved before they develop.

Important in considering the size of production next year is the need for increased conservation of our land resources. This calls for shifting large acreages back to grass and legumes and out of the intensive production made necessary by wartime demands.

As yet, goals already established for 1946 crops have reflected little change from wartime levels. Goals established later may be expected to show sharper adjustments to peacetime needs.

Following are 1946 goals already announced (comparisons appear on p. 25):

	<i>Acres Thousands</i>
Final goals:	
Wheat.....	68, 875
Rye.....	2, 572
Recommended to States:	
Winter vegetables.....	289
Cover crop seed:	
Austrian Winter peas.....	50
Crimson clover.....	88
Hairy vetch.....	85
Common and Willamette vetch.....	75
Common ryegrass.....	90
Dry edible peas.....	400
Flaxseed (for early States):	
California.....	117
Arizona.....	16
Texas.....	65

In addition, a spring pig crop of 52 million pigs has been recommended to States, approximately the same as the 1945 spring crop.

Conservation.—October finds the 1946 agricultural conservation program well on its way. It will go farther than any past program in meeting the Nation's most serious needs for soil-building and water-conserving measures.

A formula for dividing authorized funds gives all States their fair shares. We have prepared a suggested national docket of approved practices, based on recommendations farmers submitted to county AAA committees. These practices were studied by State AAA committees, working with representatives of such agencies as the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, and State Experiment Stations, before being presented to the Department of Agriculture in Washington.

From the formally approved national docket, each State will select those conservation practices which most satisfactorily meet local conditions.

A few new practices will be added under the 1946 program to meet changing needs and to emphasize more important and "permanent" conservation measures. But the major practices—including lime and fertilizer application to grasses and legumes, terracing, cover crops, dams, contouring, and stripcropping—will be the same as under the 1945 program.

As time goes on, especially since many States are adopting the plan for allocating funds to counties, most farmers find that program practices satisfactorily meet their individual farm needs.

From year to year, too, we have gained experience in administering a conservation program which operates in every agricultural county throughout the Nation. And, with that experience, we have delegated more and more of the actual administration to the grass roots. Here the program is a living fact, and personal contact between administration and producer insures a better understanding, and so a larger degree of success.

Marketing quotas.—As directed by Congress and approved by growers voting in referendums, marketing quotas will be used in marketing the 1946 crops of flue-cured and burley tobacco.

As authorized by legislation which Congress passed in the summer of 1945, growers will vote in referendum October 20, 1945, on whether to use quotas in marketing the fire-cured and dark air-cured types of tobacco.

Proclamation has been made (July 14, 1945) that, because of the national emergency, neither allotments nor marketing quotas will be in effect for the 1946 wheat crop.

Price supports.—For basic and "war" crops, farmers have protective price-support legislation¹ to cover the postwar period of adjustment to peace.

This period—"until the expiration of the 2-year period beginning with the 1st day of January immediately following the date upon which the President by proclamation or the Congress by concurrent resolution declares that hostilities in the present war have terminated," will extend at least through 1946 and 1947, since no formal declaration has as yet been made.

Thus farmers are protected against a disaster like that following World War I, when farm prices, because of lowered demands, dropped more than 50 percent within a year. There is need to strengthen the machinery for carrying out price-support commitments, but the basic platform is laid.

Loans and purchases of farm products will undoubtedly implement price supports, as in former years. Commodities stored under loan will go far toward rebuilding our ever-normal granary, depleted by war. Commodities purchased will provide stocks for use in the United States and to help stave off hunger in war-ravaged countries—a responsibility we, as world citizens, cannot evade.

¹ UNITED STATES CONGRESS. AN ACT TO AMEND THE EMERGENCY PRICE CONTROL ACT OF 1942, TO AID IN PREVENTING INFLATION, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES. 77th Cong., 2d sess., Public 729 [H. R. 7565], p. 4. 1942.

Financial Report

The expenditures of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, totaled \$327,004,273.41 and were made for the purposes shown in the following tabulations:

Agricultural conservation program payments-----	\$285, 067, 113. 86
1945 program advances-----	\$20, 849, 520. 83
1944 program-----	256, 105, 836. 35
1943 and previous programs-----	8, 111, 756. 68
Parity program payments-----	193, 219. 21
1942 crop parity-----	171, 187. 69
1942 (1941 crop) and previous parity programs-----	22, 031. 52
Production program (1943) payments (potatoes and truck crops)-----	1, 112, 420. 20
Total payments to producers (table 2)-----	286, 372, 753. 27
Payments and reimbursements under miscellaneous programs--	4, 499. 72
County association expenses for all programs administered by AAA-----	29, 774, 764. 44
General administrative expenses in Washington, D. C., and the field for all programs administered by AAA-----	10, 861, 255. 42
Total expenditures (table 1)-----	327, 004, 273. 41

The total of \$285,067,113.86 shown for the agricultural conservation program includes payments made under the range conservation program, the naval stores program, and advances for the purchase of conservation materials and services, which advances are deducted from payments earned by producers for their participation in the agricultural conservation program.

The above statement does not include payments to sugar-program participants under the Sugar Act of 1937.

TABLE 1.—Total expenditures by States July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, inclusive

State	Amount	State	Amount
Washington, D. C.-----	\$2, 621, 624. 22	Nevada-----	\$376, 220. 24
Alabama-----	9, 628, 581. 43	New Hampshire-----	385, 898. 73
Alaska-----	7, 062. 46	New Jersey-----	1, 543, 971. 23
Arizona-----	1, 420, 286. 69	New Mexico-----	3, 756, 558. 20
Arkansas-----	7, 597, 960. 10	New York-----	5, 052, 430. 54
California-----	8, 124, 200. 97	North Carolina-----	6, 943, 108. 16
Colorado-----	6, 380, 435. 81	North Dakota-----	6, 031, 424. 26
Connecticut-----	419, 186. 72	Ohio-----	9, 754, 790. 37
Delaware-----	784, 276. 78	Oklahoma-----	11, 834, 287. 62
Florida-----	3, 474, 018. 04	Oregon-----	4, 220, 912. 01
Georgia-----	7, 691, 983. 68	Pennsylvania-----	7, 334, 030. 33
Hawaii-----	219, 605. 73	Puerto Rico-----	2, 000, 856. 27
Idaho-----	3, 802, 284. 46	Rhode Island-----	102, 622. 02
Illinois-----	13, 334, 738. 31	South Carolina-----	5, 853, 689. 20
Indiana-----	8, 620, 957. 98	South Dakota-----	7, 562, 213. 30
Iowa-----	14, 491, 458. 84	Tennessee-----	9, 873, 041. 24
Kansas-----	13, 261, 617. 23	Texas-----	33, 691, 181. 87
Kentucky-----	9, 497, 623. 65	Utah-----	1, 610, 600. 32
Louisiana-----	5, 460, 276. 17	Vermont-----	1, 066, 523. 61
Maine-----	807, 310. 58	Virginia-----	5, 394, 359. 14
Maryland-----	2, 517, 850. 99	Washington-----	3, 388, 836. 78
Massachusetts-----	634, 738. 84	West Virginia-----	3, 009, 447. 04
Michigan-----	8, 539, 089. 18	Wisconsin-----	11, 619, 291. 18
Minnesota-----	9, 603, 738. 35	Wyoming-----	2, 872, 181. 15
Mississippi-----	9, 672, 786. 70	Undistributed-----	3, 578, 579. 45
Missouri-----	12, 998, 103. 33		
Montana-----	6, 160, 538. 24		
Nebraska-----	10, 374, 883. 67		
		Total-----	327, 004, 273. 41

TABLE 2.—*Payments to producers, July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945, under the production, conservation, and parity programs*

Region and State	Production program (1943) payments (potatoes and truck crops)	Agricultural conservation program payments	Parity program payments	Total
Southern:				
Alabama.....	\$24,372.51	\$8,671,425.52	—\$785.86	\$8,695,012.17
Arkansas.....	6,116.69	6,724,442.98	—464.14	6,730,095.53
Florida.....	7,745.79	3,109,026.98	—694.55	3,116,078.22
Georgia.....	7,921.39	6,506,167.26	—962.94	6,513,125.71
Louisiana.....	15,354.82	4,780,756.52	—150.85	4,795,960.49
Mississippi.....	3,838.40	8,756,693.41	—1,816.74	8,758,715.07
Oklahoma.....	5,028.40	10,610,463.18	59,536.65	10,675,028.23
South Carolina.....	6,112.10	5,128,316.56	349.25	5,134,777.91
Texas.....	11,057.70	30,550,297.74	18,085.27	30,579,440.71
Total.....	87,547.80	84,837,590.15	73,096.09	84,998,234.04
East Central:				
Delaware.....	669.70	728,927.22	—	729,596.92
Kentucky.....	1,863.23	8,380,483.32	3,969.14	8,386,315.69
Maryland.....	13,492.60	2,264,273.52	5,742.86	2,283,508.98
North Carolina.....	34,741.84	5,703,479.59	355.41	5,738,576.84
Tennessee.....	6,470.30	9,042,723.20	330.04	9,049,523.54
Virginia.....	12,611.45	4,695,905.55	156.83	4,708,673.83
West Virginia.....	7,694.49	2,662,461.40	270.04	2,670,425.93
Total.....	77,543.61	33,478,253.80	10,824.32	33,566,621.73
Northeast:				
Connecticut.....	17,368.75	313,757.63	105.03	331,231.41
Maine.....	1,045.70	621,915.61	—	622,961.31
Massachusetts.....	4,091.90	500,330.28	—	504,422.18
New Hampshire.....	4,906.40	292,805.36	—	297,711.76
New Jersey.....	1,761.54	1,375,097.35	—	1,376,858.89
New York.....	255,907.47	4,168,064.41	1,322.25	4,425,294.13
Pennsylvania.....	206,578.98	6,215,038.09	11,045.29	6,432,662.36
Rhode Island.....	—	74,251.10	—	74,251.10
Vermont.....	1,051.25	930,354.35	—	931,405.60
Total.....	492,711.99	14,491,614.18	12,472.57	14,996,798.74
North Central:				
Illinois.....	7,518.67	11,716,662.26	6,002.63	11,730,183.56
Indiana.....	6,184.85	7,625,757.13	6,057.35	7,637,999.33
Iowa.....	2,469.90	12,535,263.38	6,734.10	12,544,467.38
Michigan.....	107,783.82	7,314,624.18	39.17	7,422,447.17
Minnesota.....	26,450.05	8,101,954.46	3,390.36	8,131,794.87
Missouri.....	8,776.44	11,537,198.06	21,881.47	11,567,855.97
Nebraska.....	10,960.19	8,996,596.17	10,423.98	9,017,980.34
Ohio.....	13,562.58	8,459,837.83	14,428.77	8,487,829.18
South Dakota.....	1,482.10	6,610,074.59	2,532.04	6,614,088.73
Wisconsin.....	6,908.48	10,527,920.05	205.11	10,535,033.64
Total.....	192,097.08	93,425,888.11	71,694.98	93,689,680.17
Western:				
Arizona.....	—	1,255,868.26	—	1,255,868.26
California.....	7,332.88	6,936,373.19	1,118.67	6,944,824.74
Colorado.....	2,826.68	5,793,589.66	316.21	5,796,732.55
Idaho.....	125,362.43	3,168,052.58	1,154.78	3,294,569.79
Kansas.....	2,959.17	11,765,938.01	15,061.30	11,783,958.48
Montana.....	3,418.88	5,642,657.58	3,898.02	5,649,974.48
Nevada.....	571.45	305,948.62	—	306,520.07
New Mexico.....	9,189.81	3,404,736.72	222.87	3,414,149.40
North Dakota.....	1,093.48	4,995,284.08	127.60	4,996,505.16
Oregon.....	77,030.47	3,718,721.48	450.64	3,796,202.59
Utah.....	13,541.70	1,214,365.03	—467.74	1,227,438.99
Washington.....	19,377.79	2,913,697.45	2,982.08	2,936,057.32
Wyoming.....	—185.02	2,542,412.64	9.66	2,542,237.28
Total.....	262,519.72	53,657,645.30	24,874.09	53,945,039.11
Total, continental United States.....	1,112,420.20	279,890,991.54	192,962.05	281,196,373.79
Alaska.....	—	6,871.70	—	6,871.70
Hawaii.....	—	182,130.88	—	182,130.88
Puerto Rico.....	—	1,423,397.20	257.16	1,423,654.36
Payments not distributed by States.....	—	2,018.28	—	2,018.28
Conservation materials and services advances not distributed by States:				
1944 and previous programs.....	—	435,972.31	—	435,972.31
1945 program.....	—	3,125,731.95	—	3,125,731.95
Grand total.....	1,112,420.20	285,067,113.86	193,219.21	286,372,753.27

TABLE 3.—1945 Production goals for principal commodities, with comparisons

Commodity	Unit	Average, 1937-41	1944	1945 Goal	1945 indicated ¹	Comparisons 1945 indicated as percent of—	
						1945 Goal	1944
Feed grains:						<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Corn, planted.....	1,000 acres.....	91,975	98,722	99,098	94,154	95	95
Oats, planted ²	1,000 acres.....	39,646	42,983	44,259	45,911	104	107
Barley, planted ²	1,000 acres.....	14,290	14,300	13,911	11,922	86	83
Forage:							
All sorghums, except sirup, planted.....	1,000 acres.....	17,070	18,017	17,155	16,048	94	89
All tame hay, harvested.....	1,000 acres.....	57,197	59,547	62,862	59,459	95	100
Food grains:							
Wheat, planted.....	1,000 acres.....	69,311	65,684	67,731	68,808	102	105
Rye, harvested ²	1,000 acres.....	3,700	2,254	2,515	2,096	83	93
Rice, planted.....	1,000 acres.....	1,118	1,482	1,405	1,511	108	102
Beans and peas:							
Dry beans, planted.....	1,000 acres.....	1,977	2,228	2,277	1,976	87	89
Dry peas, planted.....	1,000 acres.....	280	727	457	533	117	73
Oil and fiber:							
Soybeans, harvested for beans.....	1,000 acres.....	4,121	10,502	10,757	10,596	99	101
Flaxseed, planted ²	1,000 acres.....	2,307	3,052	5,000	4,149	83	136
Peanuts:							
Grown alone, harvested. Picked and threshed, harvested.....	1,000 acres.....	2,361	3,994	3,955	3,953	100	99
Cotton, in cultivation July 1.....	1,000 acres.....	26,357	20,354	20,507	18,355	90	90
Broomcorn, harvested.....	1,000 acres.....	265	380	370	240	65	63
Sugar crops:							
Sugar beets, planted ²	1,000 acres.....	914	635	951	780	82	123
Sugarcane, except for sirup, harvested.....	1,000 acres.....	291	296	337	303	90	102
Vegetables:							
Potatoes, planted, ²	1,000 acres.....	2,913	3,010	3,137	2,916	93	97
Sweetpotatoes, planted.....	1,000 acres.....	741	777	841	719	85	93
Fresh, for market (25 crops). Processing (11 crops).....	1,000 acres.....	1,731	1,939	1,683	1,964	117	101
Seeds:							
Cover-crop seeds, planted ³	1,000 acres.....	⁴ 182	342	469	353	75	103
Hay crop seeds ⁵	1,000 acres.....	3,450.5	4,798.3	4,899	-----	-----	-----
Tobacco:							
All, harvested.....	1,000 acres.....	1,614	1,746	1,803	1,822	101	104
Flue-cured, harvested.....	1,000 acres.....	925.4	1,014	1,042	1,056	101	104
Burley, harvested.....	1,000 acres.....	395.3	500	503	530	105	106
Other domestic, harvested.....	1,000 acres.....	293.4	232	258	236	91	102
Livestock and animal production:							
Milk cows, on farm, average for year.....	1,000 head.....	23,575	⁶ 25,982	26,363	-----	-----	-----
Milk, production on farms.....	Million pounds.....	107,903	⁶ 118,952	121,582	-----	-----	-----
Cattle and calves, on farms.....	1,000 head.....	67,407	82,364	77,306	81,760	106	99
Beef cattle, on farms.....	1,000 head.....	31,602	41,437	36,900	41,222	112	99
Sows to farrow:							
Spring.....	1,000 head.....	7,529	9,187	9,569	8,204	86	89
Fall.....	1,000 head.....	4,798	4,941	5,814.4	5,548	95	112
Pigs saved:							
Spring.....	1,000 head.....	46,771	55,428	57,563	51,687	90	93
Fall.....	1,000 head.....	30,408	31,325	37,000	35,300	95	113
Sheep and lambs on farm.....	1,000 head.....	52,101	51,769	49,136	47,945	98	93
Chickens raised—farm production.....	1,000 head.....	656,464	749,643	745,800	-----	-----	-----
Commercial broilers.....	1,000 head.....	111,327	231,086	213,000	-----	-----	-----
Hens and pullets on farm.....	1,000 head.....	376,577	518,582	475,000	469,161	99	90
Turkeys raised.....	1,000 head.....	30,723	36,342	35,666	44,150	124	121
Egg production on farm.....	Million dozen.....	3,252	4,823	4,350	-----	-----	-----

¹ Based on latest reports available at time of preparation.

² Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

³ Includes hairy vetch, common and Willamette vetch, Austrian Winter peas, crimson clover, and common ryegrass.

⁴ Includes short-time averages for some States, for Austrian Winter peas and crimson clover.

⁵ Includes alfalfa; red, alsike, sweet and Ladino clover; lespedeza.

⁶ Preliminary.

TABLE 4.—*Participation and estimated gross payments, by States, 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program*

State and region	Number of application farms or ranches	Cropland on application farms	Total cropland acreage	Percent cropland covered	Number of payees	Estimated gross payment ¹	Average payment per payee
	Number	Thousand acres	Thousand acres	Percent	Number	Thousand dollars	Dollars
Maine.....	12,716	804	1,307	61.5	12,716	1,028	80.84
New Hampshire.....	6,235	252	400	63.1	6,243	392	62.83
Vermont.....	14,395	934	1,026	91.0	14,395	1,309	90.92
Massachusetts.....	10,038	402	577	69.8	10,042	755	75.19
Rhode Island.....	1,012	38	56	67.5	1,012	89	87.61
Connecticut.....	5,372	234	348	67.2	5,372	536	99.70
New York.....	74,600	5,495	7,916	69.4	76,123	6,079	79.86
New Jersey.....	11,813	858	968	88.6	12,128	1,432	118.13
Pennsylvania.....	93,800	5,623	7,212	78.0	100,360	6,478	64.55
Northeast.....	229,981	14,640	19,810	73.9	238,391	18,098	75.92
Illinois.....	149,408	17,431	25,155	69.3	192,736	12,455	64.62
Indiana.....	121,760	10,095	14,596	69.2	156,471	7,532	48.13
Iowa.....	144,490	18,559	25,947	71.5	184,910	11,991	64.85
Michigan.....	131,078	8,840	11,649	75.9	152,691	7,315	47.90
Minnesota.....	138,345	15,953	21,942	72.7	153,691	8,284	53.90
Missouri.....	179,962	15,331	19,020	80.6	196,324	11,971	60.98
Nebraska.....	84,613	16,842	20,969	80.3	123,023	8,950	72.75
Ohio.....	170,430	10,836	13,637	79.5	206,754	8,959	43.33
South Dakota.....	51,422	14,292	16,923	84.4	54,611	6,635	121.49
Wisconsin.....	162,806	11,646	12,995	88.8	177,911	11,392	64.03
North Central.....	1,334,314	139,725	182,833	76.4	1,599,122	95,484	59.71
Delaware.....	6,733	470	611	76.8	8,375	730	87.22
Maryland.....	22,785	1,863	2,414	77.2	25,405	2,473	97.32
Virginia.....	76,738	4,150	5,563	74.6	83,644	4,548	54.37
West Virginia.....	42,921	1,314	2,042	64.4	42,931	2,572	59.92
North Carolina.....	171,569	6,508	8,106	80.3	195,074	5,805	29.76
Kentucky.....	144,752	9,661	11,877	81.3	147,937	8,884	60.05
Tennessee.....	121,454	7,051	9,559	73.8	129,834	9,076	69.90
East Central.....	586,952	31,017	40,172	77.2	633,200	34,088	53.83
Alabama.....	75,726	5,379	8,884	60.5	90,348	7,554	83.61
Arkansas.....	90,800	6,924	9,742	71.1	103,760	7,678	74.00
Florida.....	33,801	1,727	2,173	79.5	38,371	3,173	82.69
Georgia.....	82,562	6,611	10,166	65.0	95,562	6,342	66.36
Louisiana.....	47,301	3,592	5,761	62.4	54,644	6,571	120.25
Mississippi.....	72,268	6,105	8,683	70.3	78,731	9,307	118.22
Oklahoma.....	101,900	11,170	18,019	62.0	110,180	10,899	98.92
South Carolina.....	72,810	4,528	5,631	80.4	81,973	5,319	64.88
Texas.....	230,300	29,505	40,091	73.6	265,258	33,448	126.10
Southern.....	807,468	75,541	109,150	69.2	918,827	90,291	98.27
Arizona.....	3,109	612	973	62.9	3,454	1,272	368.41
California.....	42,915	4,152	10,081	41.2	43,335	6,910	159.46
Colorado.....	27,531	7,333	8,657	84.7	31,252	5,779	184.93
Idaho.....	23,449	3,761	4,753	79.1	27,907	3,255	116.63
Kansas.....	53,385	20,099	29,122	69.0	115,998	11,879	102.41
Montana.....	21,061	8,578	11,606	73.9	22,148	5,683	256.58
Nevada.....	1,277	211	319	66.3	1,308	308	235.54
New Mexico.....	12,619	1,994	2,656	75.1	14,315	3,414	238.51
North Dakota.....	46,204	17,993	24,348	73.9	48,194	4,991	103.55
Oregon.....	20,217	3,379	4,645	72.7	21,119	3,782	179.07
Utah.....	12,754	1,250	1,650	75.7	13,409	1,469	109.54
Washington.....	26,513	5,662	7,112	79.6	27,227	4,012	147.35
Wyoming.....	8,164	1,736	2,171	80.0	8,728	2,518	288.49
Western.....	329,198	76,760	108,093	71.0	378,394	55,272	146.07
Alaska.....	77	4	211	36.4	77	7	84.88
Hawaii.....	1,327	142	2412	34.5	1,327	97	73.08
Puerto Rico.....	60,214	458	21,216	37.7	79,546	530	6.67
Insular.....	61,618	604	1,639	36.9	80,950	634	7.83
Total.....	3,349,531	338,287	461,697	73.3	3,848,854	293,867	76.35

¹ Includes increase for small payment and decrease for \$10,000 limitation.² Estimated on basis of 1940 Census and 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program.

TABLE 5.—*Dairy production payments to producers on milk and butterfat sold in 1944*¹

State and region	Payment period	Producers	Milk sold	Butterfat sold	Total payments
		Number	Hundred-weight	Pounds	Dollars
Maine.....	July-Aug.	6,836	3,777,706	1,202,727	2,266,862
New Hampshire.....	Nov.-Dec.	3,825	2,737,706	224,028	1,590,124
Vermont.....	Mar.-Apr.	13,717	12,758,919	838,946	7,316,970
Massachusetts.....	Mar.-Apr.	5,799	7,161,203	149,929	4,854,980
Rhode Island.....	Mar.-Apr.	1,110	1,227,969	9,408	830,404
Connecticut.....	Mar.-Apr.	4,866	6,022,513	36,342	4,086,809
New York.....	Sept.-Oct.	70,769	69,025,741	2,429,717	39,089,207
New Jersey.....	Mar.-Apr.	4,834	9,076,716	11,454	6,143,761
Pennsylvania.....	Sept.-Oct.	59,044	38,856,393	3,431,571	22,583,308
Northeast.....		170,800	150,644,866	8,334,122	88,717,425
Illinois.....	July-Aug.	104,001	35,542,687	27,542,591	18,554,546
Indiana.....	Sept.-Oct.	100,646	24,230,324	20,530,151	13,369,877
Iowa.....	July-Aug.	137,668	8,498,821	138,938,808	13,961,941
Michigan.....	Sept.-Oct.	98,885	33,051,522	35,639,534	17,624,182
Minnesota.....	July-Aug.	149,017	30,519,595	137,040,513	23,445,414
Missouri.....	Sept.-Oct.	98,556	16,208,931	27,391,181	9,630,954
Nebraska.....	July-Aug.	67,253	3,186,212	44,546,548	4,638,047
Ohio.....	May-June.	108,903	35,299,980	17,656,769	18,554,000
South Dakota.....	July-Aug.	40,106	1,101,134	30,637,035	2,682,696
Wisconsin.....	May-June.	165,677	121,976,462	15,225,846	55,187,639
North Central.....		1,070,712	309,615,668	495,148,976	177,649,301
Delaware.....	Sept.-Oct.	2,020	1,394,447	16,423	804,212
Maryland.....	Sept.-Oct.	9,966	8,265,352	679,895	4,818,389
Virginia.....	Sept.-Oct.	27,750	6,297,746	5,818,495	4,157,687
West Virginia.....	Sept.-Oct.	14,513	2,209,309	3,020,795	1,547,205
North Carolina.....	July-Aug.	18,162	4,115,727	1,312,718	3,068,772
Kentucky.....	Sept.-Oct.	72,293	6,644,694	15,343,442	4,792,003
Tennessee.....	Sept.-Oct.	47,947	8,793,506	5,709,992	4,974,979
East Central.....		192,651	37,720,781	31,901,760	24,163,247
Alabama.....	Sept.-Oct.	10,782	2,821,208	853,276	1,670,016
Arkansas.....	July-Aug.	26,851	2,897,080	7,831,790	2,252,300
Florida.....	Sept.-Oct.	79,666	3,416,216	37,376	2,453,078
Georgia.....	Nov.-Dec.	4,983	2,903,528	1,109,557	2,171,485
Louisiana.....	Sept.-Oct.	3,234	2,789,139	236,393	1,603,461
Mississippi.....	May-June.	25,992	4,881,501	1,407,165	2,807,705
Oklahoma.....	May-June.	65,682	5,990,154	35,540,214	5,951,039
South Carolina.....	Sept.-Oct.	3,420	1,403,888	523,773	1,048,495
Texas.....	May-June.	60,963	14,052,670	18,478,622	9,222,646
Southern.....		202,724	41,155,384	66,018,166	29,180,225
Arizona.....	Mar.-Apr.	1,589	1,927,903	359,286	1,104,007
California.....	May-June.	25,060	49,245,815	4,594,005	29,060,527
Colorado.....	July-Aug.	18,166	3,874,929	9,735,190	2,893,764
Idaho.....	Mar.-Apr.	26,560	9,190,178	7,031,219	4,677,427
Kansas.....	Sept.-Oct.	67,451	7,586,225	40,409,495	6,401,583
Montana.....	May-June.	12,877	1,423,381	9,739,272	1,353,047
Nevada.....	May-June.	730	400,814	817,912	292,340
New Mexico.....	July-Aug.	3,329	815,909	2,300,532	625,146
North Dakota.....	May-June.	45,366	737,282	44,259,873	3,493,761
Oregon.....	July-Aug.	18,995	7,474,695	9,470,911	4,798,562
Utah.....	July-Aug.	13,372	4,727,235	1,430,301	2,751,466
Washington.....	July-Aug.	24,456	12,892,562	7,760,307	7,677,277
Wyoming.....	July-Aug.	5,290	962,919	2,880,790	615,636
Western.....		263,641	101,199,847	140,789,093	65,744,543
Total.....		1,900,528	640,336,546	742,192,117	385,454,741

¹ The quantities of milk and butterfat shown are those which were sold from January 1, 1944 through December 1944, on which producers received payments under the Dairy Production Program. A separate payment covered 1944 sales in each of the following seven periods: Jan., Feb., Mar.-Apr., May-June, July-Aug., Sept.-Oct., and Nov.-Dec. The sales period for which the largest number of producers received payments in each State and the number of such producers are shown in the first two columns.

TABLE 6.—*Soil-building and range-building practices, carried out, by States, 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program*

State and region	Application of materials						Green manure and cover crops				Harvesting legume and grass seed		
	20 percent superphosphate or equivalent	Limestone or equivalent	Gypsum or equivalent	Application of boron	Mullehng materials	Ammonium nitrate	Summary of all green-manure and cover crops	Winter legume cover and green-manure crops	Ryegrass cover crops	Cover and green-manure crops other than winter legumes and grasses	Harvesting legume and grass seed (acreage payment)	Harvesting red clover seed (production payment)	Harvesting alfalfa seed (production payment)
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Aeres	Aeres	Aeres	Aeres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North Central	278, 657	2, 246, 568			7, 948	2, 955	263, 862	22, 504	30, 222	211, 136	61, 428	992, 741	163, 141
	123, 695	3, 994, 913			8, 780		523, 570			523, 570	628, 124	19, 694, 470	49, 980
	84, 987	1, 725, 509		836	2, 848		217, 387			217, 387	433, 540	8, 472, 072	634, 354
	44, 123	2, 099, 217			83		1, 524, 061			1, 524, 061	561, 861	14, 486, 285	108, 672
	103, 523	361, 362			12, 926		439, 896			439, 896	397, 275	6, 957, 538	4, 083, 533
	37, 912	333, 131	8, 680		969		827, 953			827, 953	264, 317	2, 099, 850	2, 631, 357
	87, 449	1, 607, 378					318, 801			318, 801	704, 215	7, 556, 945	117, 424
							984, 516			984, 516	208, 021	2, 722, 360	2, 551, 586
							204, 379			204, 379	436, 725	9, 311, 188	2, 476, 905
							573, 059			573, 059	140, 642	6, 295, 083	1, 933, 917
North Central	143, 711	1, 565, 493			12, 207		170, 777			170, 777	297, 775	6, 295, 083	1, 933, 917
	78, 974	2, 157, 224			4, 803								
	704, 482	14, 044, 227	8, 680		42, 616		5, 784, 859			5, 784, 859	4, 100, 495	75, 650, 509	15, 588, 093
East Central	1, 575	60, 612		836			155, 186	35, 005	1, 682	118, 499	1, 022	13, 942	900
	19, 709	335, 305					110, 211	31, 002	4, 528	73, 991	11, 944	492, 546	1, 000
	76, 010	812, 300		7, 328			318, 002	56, 583	13, 228	208, 101	7, 631	111, 819	600
	16, 870	520, 314					7, 386	2, 838	358	4, 390	19, 098	19, 098	
	38, 772	500, 316		3, 751	77		1, 717, 433	317, 801	10, 859	1, 388, 773	4, 468	16, 571	
	102, 949	976, 246			259		1, 912, 952	126, 253	21, 070	765, 594	9, 234	371, 277	
	93, 464	1, 347, 803		33, 700			1, 611, 314	511, 539	89, 027	1, 010, 748	65, 405	79, 358	13, 100
East Central	349, 349	4, 553, 096		45, 615	336		4, 832, 684	1, 121, 746	140, 752	3, 570, 186	100, 330	1, 104, 611	15, 600

Alabama	134, 261	243, 168				637, 054	583, 965		53, 059	67, 220	
Alaska	41, 523	85, 559				1, 837, 270	899, 574		37, 190	82, 380	
Arkansas	69, 981	60, 664		132		1, 082, 739	39, 842		4, 044	8, 514	
California	76, 654	112, 764				1, 027, 509	322, 983			72, 345	
Colorado	29, 987	291, 648				1, 689, 413	472, 744		25, 257		
Connecticut	29, 987	291, 648				1, 061, 139	827, 105			62, 140	
Delaware	7, 042	387, 548				1, 827, 887	76, 223		59, 121	157, 573	
District of Columbia	15, 307	449, 715				1, 156, 833	168, 918			83, 478	
Florida	41, 186	10, 641	22, 324			1, 686, 253	182, 338		1, 503, 915	130, 038	
Georgia	456, 927	2, 407, 029	22, 324	132		10, 371, 097	3, 573, 722		125, 621	663, 688	
Hawaii	3, 954		12, 978			41, 936			6, 671, 754	54, 183	
Idaho	42, 989	5, 742	209, 965	68, 515		918, 637	563, 225				
Illinois	9, 751			20, 554		52, 876			354, 740	36, 044	
Indiana	16, 001		5, 494	2, 063		48, 770	525		672	58, 468	
Iowa	29, 785	527, 671		2, 400		310, 850	172		250	73, 944	
Kansas	8, 217		405			22, 814				583, 913	
Kentucky	661			167					22, 814	189, 669	
Louisiana	8, 821					105			105	1, 752	
Maine	8, 821		1, 490			13, 053	41		1, 802	50, 261	
Maryland	13, 274	30, 331		3, 217		21, 570			11, 550	123, 978	
Massachusetts	7, 663		30, 553	21, 870		99, 846	84, 168		21, 570	40, 155	
Michigan	16, 708	13, 645	6, 375	342		9, 005			15, 875	189, 709	
Minnesota	1, 817			15, 846		74, 785	18, 168		119, 525	42, 553	
Mississippi				53, 211		13, 730			9, 005	251, 570	
Missouri				12					10, 552	208, 633	
Montana									13, 730	43, 967	
Nebraska										7, 460	
Nevada											
New Hampshire											
New Jersey											
New Mexico											
New York											
North Carolina											
North Dakota											
Oregon											
Ohio											
Oklahoma											
Oregon											
Pennsylvania											
Rhode Island											
South Carolina											
South Dakota											
Tennessee											
Texas											
Utah											
Vermont											
Virginia											
Washington											
West Virginia											
Wisconsin											
Wyoming											
Western	159, 841	577, 389	267, 260	39, 946	153, 814	1, 627, 977	665, 209	2, 793	958, 885	1, 429, 907	32, 978, 7

TABLE 6.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program—Continued*

Erosion control and water conservation practices													
State and region	Ter- racing	Contour farming intertilled crops	Contour farming drilled crops	Contour strip- ping		Sod waterways		Field strip- cropping	Deep subsoil- ing of cropland	Protected summer fallow	Crop residue manage- ment	Contour listing, fur- rowing and ridging on noncrop- land	Contour listing, fur- rowing and chiseling on cropland
				Estab- lishing	Main- tain- ing	Estab- lishing	Maintain- ing						
Maine.....	1,000 linear feet												
	21	2, 189		692	1, 679	2, 086	1,000 square feet					1,000 linear feet	
				710		414							
New Jersey.....													
				22, 778		2, 818							
Pennsylvania													
				24, 180	1, 679	5, 318							
Northeast	21	2, 189											
Illinois	1,073	127, 917	103, 659	9, 557	4, 722	77, 573	95, 485	135					
	1,096	50, 706	65, 898	1, 616	1, 073	4, 834	14, 544	652					
	3, 390	737, 749	265, 526	11, 735	29, 258	71, 851	298, 751						
Iowa													
				77, 891	106, 980	9, 351	4, 175	7, 949					
Michigan													
				29, 353	67, 443	37, 824	173, 557	238, 216		504, 715			
Minnesota	186	29, 353	67, 443	15, 827	39, 895	37, 824	173, 557	238, 216					
	17, 204	428, 579	268, 414			19, 906	21, 306						
	3, 029	889, 385	433, 762	2, 277	3, 839	84, 315	10, 868	463, 556		1, 215, 825		1, 073	15, 464
Missouri													
				6, 164	27, 384	10, 317	18, 485	11, 430					
Nebraska	53	7, 731	7, 160	25, 643	11, 482	31, 971	8, 610	500, 766		249, 504		906	1, 597
	464	84, 828	177, 644	77, 599	143, 942	133, 779	487, 455	228, 224					
	323	26, 640	90, 723										
Ohio													
South Dakota													
Wisconsin													
North Central	26, 818	2, 460, 779	1, 587, 219	151, 893	262, 568	481, 751	1, 133, 236	1, 450, 928		1, 970, 044		1, 979	17, 061
Maryland													
Virginia	488	364		547								72	
West Virginia													
North Carolina	17, 141	1, 259	3, 560	1, 027									
	297	21, 201	4, 704	1, 239		9, 888							
	10, 049	3, 604		403		237							
Kentucky													
Tennessee													
East Central	27, 975	26, 428	8, 264	4, 790		10, 125						72	

[illegible]

[illegible]

1 Estimated on basis of three operations to complete leveling.

TABLE 6.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program—Continued*

State and region	Erosion control and water conservation practices—Continued										Range and pasture practices	
	Water spreading			Leaving stakes or stubble on land for wind erosion protection	Prevention of wind erosion by use of straw	Border planting of sorghums, sudangrass, etc.	Establishing a stand of lespedeza sericea	Construction of flumes	Listing of unprotected cropland	Pit cultivation	Natural reseeding by deferred grazing	Grazing land management
	Water-way dams	Constructing dams of concrete, rubble masonry, and rock	Constructing ditches, terraces, or channels, or spreading dams, ditches, or terraces									
	Number	Board feet	Cubic yards	Cubic yards	Square yards	Acres	Tons	Acres	Acres	Cubic yards	Acres	Acres
Maine.....												
New York.....												
New Jersey.....												
Pennsylvania.....												
Northeast.....												
Nebraska.....												
Ohio.....	163,047			37,308	14,672	119,236	66,806		24,992		1,878,553	
South Dakota.....	144,968			1,284	10,741	7,796	16,238		567		1,252,807	
Wisconsin.....	5,770											
North Central.....	313,785			186,422	26,697	127,032	83,044		25,559		3,131,360	
North Carolina.....												
Kentucky.....	36,170			7,976				1,561				
Tennessee.....								86				
East Central.....	36,170			7,976				4,362				
Alabama.....								6,009				
Arkansas.....								14,757				
Georgia.....				39,350				17,023				
Louisiana.....								206				
Mississippi.....								1,991	38			
Oklahoma.....				117,281		1,191,006		11,147		946,636	419,873	
South Carolina.....								9,007		964,037	2,750,417	
Texas.....				1,178,896		4,271,116						
Southern.....				1,335,527		5,462,122		9,007		1,910,673	3,170,290	

[illegible]

1 Cubic yards estimated from credit earned on basis of 8 cents per cubic yard.

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